

"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW, AS THE

BY ROBT. A. THOMPSON & CO.

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SELECTED POETRY.

Land of the South.

BY A. F. LEONARD.

Land of the South! the fairest land
Beneath Columbia's sky!
Proudly her hills of freedom stand,
Her plains in beauty lie.
Her dotted fields, her traversed streams
Their annual health renew.
Land of the South! in brightest dreams
No dearer spot we view.

Men of the South! A free-born race,
They vouch a patriot line;
Ready the foeman's van to face,
And guard their country's shrine.
By sire and son a halting light
Through time is borne along—
They "nothing ask but what is right,
And yield to nothing wrong."

Fair of the South! rare beauty's crown
Ye wear with matchless grace;
No classic fair of old renown
Deserve a higher place.
Your vestal robes alike become
The palace and the cot;
Wives, mothers, daughters! every home
Ye make a cherished spot.

Flag of the South! Aye, fling its folds
Upon the kindred breast;
Emblem of dread to tyrant holds—
Of freedom on the seas!
Forever may its stars and stripes
In cloudless glory wave;
Red, white and blue—eternal types
Of nation free and brave!

States of the South! the patriot's boast!
Here equal laws have sway;
Nor tyrant lord, nor despot host,
Upon the weak may prey.
Then let them rule from sea to sea,
And crown the queenly isle—
Union of love and liberty,
"Neath heaven's approving smile!

God of the South! Protect this land
From false and open foes!
Guided by Thine all-ruling hand
In vain will hate oppose.
So mote the ship of state move on
Upon this unfathomable sea;
Gallantly o'er its surges borne
The bulwark of the free!

POLITICAL.

Message of the Governor to the Convention.
The President laid before the Convention the following message from the Governor of South Carolina, together with sundry accompanying documents:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Charleston, 28th March, 1861.
To the President and Members of the Convention:
Gentlemen:—On the 12th day of February last, the Confederate Government adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Government takes under its charge the questions and difficulties now existing between several States of the United States relating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other public establishments; and that the President of the Congress be directed to communicate this resolution to the Governors of the States."

And on the 1st day of March, the Secretary of War wrote me in the following language: "Under this Act the President directs me to inform you, that he assumes control of all the military operations of your State, having reference to, or connected with questions between your State and powers foreign to it."

"He also directs me to request you to communicate to the department without delay, the quantity and character of arms and munitions of war which have been acquired from the United States, and which are now in the Forts, Arsenals and Navy Yards of your State, and all other arms and munitions which your State may desire to turn over and make chargeable to this Government."

The Provisional Government for the Confederate States was created by your authority, through Delegates appointed to meet other Delegates from all the seceding States, and therefore I consider the acts of the Provisional Government as binding upon South Carolina. By virtue of this authority, the President of the Confederate Government, on the 3rd of this month, placed General Beauregard in full command of all forces in actual service, in and around Charleston. He is a scientific and thorough bred officer, and no appointment could have been more acceptable.

I did not think I was fully authorized to transfer the enlisted forces of South Carolina over to the Confederate Government, because their enlistment was in the nature of a contract with the State, the conditions of which could not be varied, except by the authority of the Convention.

I have transmitted to the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, a full and accurate list of the officers that have been appointed in the regular enlisted service of this State, and took occasion to say that I would refer the matter to the Convention to determine and fix the conditions upon which this force should be transferred over to the Confederate Government. It was a force raised under peculiar circumstances, of great excitement and peril, and the officers have been selected with strict regard, in most instances, to military services heretofore rendered in the late Mexican war, or in reference to their rank and position in the late United States Army.

I respectfully urge, therefore, that the Convention may preserve their rank and commissions, as far as possible, in any arrangement or transfer they may make of them to the Confederate Government. This force was enlisted for one year, and in any event that may arise, it will require at least six hundred men to garrison the forts in Charleston harbor, and it will also require a company permanently stationed at the mouth of Stono, and one near Georgetown, and at least one, if not more, at and near Beaufort; in all eight hundred men. If there should be any continued agitation or apprehension of protracted war, then of course it would require many more. If the Confederate Government would receive this enlisted force, with their officers,

then they might constitute, for their term of service, the permanent garrison force on the southeast of South Carolina. We happened to be the pioneer State in the great movements that have taken place in the last three months, and this force was suddenly raised under circumstances requiring the sternest character. They have served faithfully, and their General has been a brave and meritorious officer in the Palmetto regiment through the Mexican War, and of great experience as Adjutant and Inspector-General, appointed by the Legislature for many years. The other field officers and captains, with but a single exception, have also either served through the same war or been graduates of West Point, and officers in the United States Army. It may then be said, as far as officers are concerned, to be as efficient a force for the number as can be obtained.

I therefore most respectfully urge that the Convention will effectually guard and preserve their rights in any arrangement or disposition they may adopt in reference to their transfer to the Confederate Government. The high-toned and noble regiment, commanded by Col. Gregg, was organized under resolutions adopted by your body. They were called forth at a time when we expected an immediate conflict of arms, and under powers granted me by the Convention, I entrusted to a great extent, their formation to their patriotic and gifted commander. The term of service for which they volunteered was only six months, and I believe they do not propose a longer time now, unless there should be some prospect of a more general state of hostilities. But I communicate with this report from the Secretary of War, and refer to the details there presented for a more full account of the forces that have been employed. I must cordially adopt that report and recommend its clear and truthful representations to the earnest attention of the Convention.

I send on, also, with this copies of all letters that have passed, in relation to the military forces of this State, from myself to the President of the Confederate States, and the Secretaries of War and Navy, together with their replies. I make this communication in order that the Convention may fully understand all that has been done, and the particular interests involved. I doubt the right to make the transfer of these forces and fix the conditions that may be necessary except through the Convention.

I also communicate with this reports from the different heads of Bureaus or Departments, and refer, with great satisfaction, to them as not only showing the ability and faithfulness with which each one of them has administered the affairs under his particular charge, but also to show, that if the Executive has been at all successful in administering the duties of office, it was principally owing to the very able Council with which he was surrounded. It was by a resolution of the Convention that this Council was appointed. One of its most useful and patriotic members has been transferred to the administration of the Confederate Government; and I have appointed the Hon. Edward Frost a member of the Council in his place. It was required by the resolution appointing this Council, that I should refer any nomination to your body for confirmation. I, therefore, now respectfully refer to you this nomination for your confirmation.

It will be seen by the report from the Treasury Department, that our expenditures have been \$549,317 (six hundred and forty thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars); of this amount \$195,500 was expended by the Ordinance Board. This includes what has been expended for ordnance and munitions of all kinds. As to all expenses incurred since the 20th of December last, the day on which South Carolina seceded from the old Confederacy, I take it for granted the Government of the Confederate States will become responsible to us for the amount, as it was incurred in defence of a common cause, and particularly as the Confederate Government expressly assumed jurisdiction of all questions between us and any other governments relating to defenses and military operations.

It will be perceived that, through a communication from the Secretary of War at Montgomery, I was particularly requested to turn over all arms and munitions received from the Arsenal of the United States in this city, and also all other arms I might think proper. I suppose the ordnance and arms the State owned itself, which were purchased in 1850 and 1851, might with great propriety be retained by the State now; and also some small arms in the late United States Arsenal, essential to arm our Volunteer force if called into service, ought to be retained; but all the ordnance and munitions of war procured and purchased recently, might be very appropriately turned over to the Confederate government, and I most respectfully call the attention of the Convention to this subject, as connected with any arrangement they might make in reference to the transfer of our regular forces to the Confederate States.

I herewith transmit the Ordinances and Resolutions of the different States that have seceded, and would call attention to the obvious propriety of providing for them, together with our own Ordinance on the same subject, some suitable place of safe deposit. They are the simple, but authentic, records of events well calculated to produce a profound impression upon the future destiny of our country.

Heretofore, in the history of the world, the great struggle has been to secure the personal rights of individuals. In former times, the power of government absorbed all individual or personal rights of citizens. But our English ancestors, by their sturdy virtues, engrafted, at different periods, such grants and restrictions upon the British Constitution, as effectually secured personal rights, and, as far as that branch of liberty is involved, they made it as perfect as in any other country.

To secure the political rights of separate

and independent communities, required a higher and broader range of political experience. The guarantees for personal rights in England was a great advance over the old feudal system of Europe; and it was then left to the separate States of America to develop a higher experience over a larger extent of territory in those guarantees necessary to secure the local rights of separate and independent communities united under one common government.

The old Constitution was intended to effect this advance in the science of government, and if it had been properly administered, would have continued to develop the mighty resources and power of a wonderful people. But, under the combination of ambition with fanaticism, they attempted to organize the great masses of the people, so as to act together in a consolidated majority, and administer the common government without regard to the sacred guarantees by which the local rights and interests of separate communities should be preserved under the absolute control of their separate governments. This, of course, reversed the whole philosophy of our peculiar system, and if permitted to become successful, would have given us no advance over the European system of government. In fact, it would have placed us behind them in progress, for many of the most enlightened and powerful governments have asserted the doctrine and acted upon it, that governments and dynasties can be changed by popular sovereignty, expressed through universal suffrage, in independent communities; and they avow this as a substitute for the old theory of divine and hereditary right.

Under our old articles of confederation, the government had failed, and the Constitution of the United States grew out of the force of circumstances, and was adopted in order to secure, at that period, a more perfect union to enable us to resist foreign aggression. We have outgrown that state of things, and the danger lately was not from foreign aggression, but from internal corruption and from an assumption in parts and majorities, of absolute government over other parts, without reference to the limitations and reservations of the common compact. Thus, that Constitution ran its career and fulfilled its destiny, under the perverted and vitiated idea that we were a consolidated people. Under prejudices fostered by designing men, and under the worst passions inflamed by bad men, an absolute majority was created, who assumed that their will must necessarily be the government, instead of the fixed principles of the Constitution, which were intended to guard the local rights and interests of the separate and independent communities which composed the Confederacy of States.

Our State, true to the great principles upon which the Confederacy was formed, and true to these great and progressive ideas which were so identified with American independence, was forced to resume her original powers of government; and if she succeeds in engraving the fundamental right of a separate and independent State to withdraw from any Confederacy that may be formed, whenever her people, in sovereign Convention assembled, shall so decide, then she will have made another advance in the science of government, and added another guarantee to the great principle of civil liberty. And if this principle could be secured without an appeal to arms and blood, it would show that the country has progressed in civilization and intelligence, so far as to be able to settle all controversies and issues involving political rights by an appeal to reason, to free discussion, to conventions, to treaties and covenants, rather than by an appeal to brutal force.

True, we have encountered misrepresentation and abuse, and for a people, so small in numbers as we are, to make such an issue as we did, was full of danger and difficulty.

But no people are fit to be free, unless they are able to stand denunciation with indifference, and to meet danger with fortitude. From peculiar circumstances, South Carolina was called on to take the first step in this march to independence. She had to encounter the first shock in the liberties and fierce passions of our opponents. Those who had mastered the power of the Government, and were fondly gazing on the rich and ripe fruit supposed to be just within their grasp, naturally felt exasperated in disappointment, caused by this State interposing to arrest them in their lawless career of mad ambition and wild fanaticism. For a period, we were surrounded with great difficulties, and threatened with danger that appeared imminent.

As far as the Executive is concerned, I always considered that the peculiar mission of the State was, by a firm and temperate course, to lay the foundation of a new Confederacy of States, homogeneous in feeling and in interest, with such institutions and domestic civilization as would unite them in one common destiny, with a government devoted to their peace and safety, and with no interest to produce the slightest aggression upon other people, but deeply interested to develop those productions that are so largely demanded in the peaceful pursuits of mankind, and entering so largely into the comforts and progressive civilization of the world.

When this State first withdrew from the Federal Union, I felt that we were, on one side, critical relations to the Confederacy we had left, and also very delicate and peculiar relations to those slave States who constituted the border of the Southern States, and we had still higher and more sacred duties and relations towards our sister States of the South, who were expected to come to our side in the formation of a new Confederacy.

All these relations made our course quite complicated, and full of delicate obligations. In administering the duties of the Executive office, I can truly say, that I never, for one moment, lost sight of the relations our State bore to all, and it has ever been my endeavor, while sustaining her separate rights and independence, never to do anything that might show indifference to any of the great complicated interests and relations with which she was surrounded.

When your illustrious body adjourned, you saw the State standing alone, surrounded with peril, and clouds resting upon the future. Under the kind dispensations of a superintending Providence, I am now able to present her to you under a brighter day, surrounded by sister States rich in their resources, with their brave and patriotic sons standing as a guard in the portals of a new Temple, reared by our common councils, and dedicated to the separate sovereignty of free and independent States.

F. W. PICKENS.

From the Charleston Mercury.
Extracts from Private Foreign Correspondence.

MANCHESTER, March 6, 1861.—When matters become really settled with you, so that shipments of British manufactures could be sent to your port without risk of seizure, write me, as many houses here will cease their agency at the North, and establish them at the South—on what time can goods be sold in your city, and is there capital there sufficient for the trade? which will certainly largely increase under the influence of your moderate tariff.

LIVERPOOL, March 8, 1861.—The feeling here in favor of your Southern Confederacy is gathering strength. The scale of duties which is laid down in the Northern Tariff, has completely alienated the sympathies of the entire mercantile community this side of the Atlantic, and all are now wishing success to the seceding States, whose policy is announced as likely to be "free trade with all the world."

LIVERPOOL, March 9, 1861.—Your political remarks are interesting. I conceive the Northern Tariff almost prohibitory; it is an attempt to make the whole country contribute to the manufacturing region, and I cannot see how the other Southern States can consent to live under such a dishonest tax. They must soon come to realize they have no sympathies with the North. Your cause gains favor daily, as I hope it does in the Border States. Manchester is going for you heart and soul. Self interest will insure your recognition.

MANCHESTER, March 6, 1861.—Your wonderful movement in secession, the formation of a new Government, and the election of a President, is the universal talk of this place; little else was discussed on "Change." The high Tariff of the Washington Republican party is much condemned as a serious blow to the trade of the country. The slavery question does not now enter into the discussion, except as one of expediency. If your new Government act with the same wisdom respecting the Tariff question as they have done with the slave trade difficulty, they will establish a magic influence on the minds of the mass of our people. Neither of the articles lately published by the London Herald and Standard reflect public sentiment. We are a manufacturing people, and no Government can exist here that turns its face against free-trade with those who are allied with us on this question. The fine goods trade is much depressed by the new tariff; heavy orders are countermanded; and while we are anxious to see Mr. Lincoln's speech, yet we are more anxious to see further of the proceedings of the new Confederacy, and the presence of your Commissioners in this country.

THE PROSPECT IN THE NORTH.—I find that it is the general belief of all who will venture to look the matter in the face that the country generally is to be supplied with imports from foreign countries through ports of seceded States, and which pay duties in those ports, and enrich the exchequer of the Confederate States at the expense of the Treasury of the Federal Government. The true question to be met is not whether the Federal Government can collect revenue in the ports of the Southern Confederation, but whether it can collect revenue anywhere. It cannot be denied that public anxiety concerning the condition of the country has been greatly increased the past week; that the apprehensions of a terrible war has quickened; that the Union men of the Southern border States have become discouraged and will have soon to yield to the pressure of sympathy with the seceded States; that commerce is "cut to be seriously disturbed or destroyed, that the business interests of the North are to be more than ever depressed, and that the Government of the Confederate States is resolved and determined and fully prepared to attack this city (Washington) with an overwhelming force upon the first indication of the intention of Lincoln to carry out the policy of force which they believe his inaugural to foreshadow. Every Southern State is prepared to unite with the Government of the Confederate States in war against the Lincoln Government, if the latter really attempt coercion or semi-coercion. Military men say that, for the purpose of carrying out a coercive policy and to retain this city, the Lincoln Government must have an army of 300,000 men, the cost of the support of which will be three hundred millions of dollars. The Republican leaders in the Senate, and the Republican press generally, all deny that Lincoln's policy is peace. They deny that the evacuation of Fort Sumter is intended as a measure of peace, but merely of military necessity. They demand the call of Congress to confer on Lincoln the power and means to initiate civil war, though they know they will be run out of this city in sixty days after they shall have attempted to carry out a policy of force.—*Wash. Cor. Jour. of Com.*

NEW YORK, March 28.—The steamship City of Baltimore has arrived here, with Liverpool dates to March 13th.

MESSINA has surrendered to Sardinia. All is quiet at Warsaw. Russian troops continue to arrive.

In consequence of a personal difficulty, Sir H. Bulwer had refused to attend the American Minister's reception on Washington's birthday day.

There is to be another conference on the Syrian question. Despatches from Syria announce a threatening attitude of the Mussulmen towards the Christians.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 13.—The sales of the four days were 33,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 10,500 bales. The market is firm and advancing.

Breadstuffs firm. Provisions quiet, Consols unchanged.

Solid sense is ever preferable to wit.

From the Charleston Mercury.
Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1861.
Mr. Lincoln is a puzzle, and his Administration an enigma, not easily explained or understood. He is a strange compound of weakness and strength—of puerile indecision and dogmatic positiveness—and the policy of his Government, so far as it is understood, partakes of both qualities.

The President's strength, however, is confined to little things. The "inflexible purpose," which the leaders of the Republican press persist in attributing to him, is manifested only in the dispensation of the spoils. He will have his own way in the nomination of pets to office. From the fastest squire in the most paltry clerkship, he insists upon being the sole appointing power. The grave affairs of State are to him of little moment in comparison with the distribution of rewards amongst those who have served him faithfully. The alleged test of fitness to which clerical applicants are subjected becomes, under these circumstances, a farce. Men who scarcely write their names, and blunder in working the simplest rules of arithmetic, have been installed in some of the Departments, despite the protest of the examiners—the Presidential decree, that the ignorant "must be provided for," overriding all scruples, and reducing standard rules to a nullity. In these matters, then—and such as these—Mr. Lincoln promises to be more than a second Jackson. He is absolute in dealing with the body.

When principles are concerned, and grave issues are to be disposed of, Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet become the impersonation of vacillation and timidity. The Fort Sumter imbroglio has presented both characteristics in a striking light. From first to last, there has been neither consistency nor spirit in anything he has done. He has evinced neither the sense which submits gracefully to an obvious necessity, nor the pluck which encounters danger rather than shrink the performance of a cherished duty. The aim of the Executive has, throughout, been to get rid of responsibility in the premises. It was not enough that General Scott volunteered to be the scape goat, by pronouncing the retention of the fort a military impossibility. Republican Senators were made parties to Cabinet councils, Cabinet officers and the innumerable family relatives of the President were for the nonce converted into lobby agents, fawning the mental depths of prominent Abolitionists, and talking sage senators into the acceptance of Anderson's withdrawal. The fast and loose game was played, though with more impudence than ingenuity; the precise plea urged in justification of the evacuation varying with the shades of senatorial sentiment. The zealots, eager to war, were reminded that the crouch of the tiger precedes its spring. The timid and compromising afraid that the nooses they have tied for seceders' necks may be ornaments of their own, were persuaded that this first move was the initiatory step of a grand pacific policy, certain to subside all sectional troubles. And this two-faced line of tactics has been kept up in the Senate and by leading Republican journals.

The evacuation of Sumter, then, possesses no moral significance whatever. An honest President would have converted the transaction into a pledge of peace, or would have accompanied its consummation with a frank avowal of war. He would have said: "I abandon the idea of subjugation; I regard the independence of South Carolina and her sister States as an accomplished fact, and acquiesce in its consequences sincerely, if reluctantly." Or, striking another key: "I yield only to necessity; the withdrawal of Anderson's command is a mere piece of expediency, to be atoned for by the vigorous prosecution of hostile measures in other directions." Either of these declarations would have commanded respect. The South would have seen that it had to deal with a manly, outspoken enemy; and the common sense and patriotic opinion of the North would have rallied to the support of a President who dared to grapple with difficulties with a vigor befitting their importance. Mr. Lincoln has thrown away the opportunity. He has not satisfied North or South. His adherents mistrust him. His opponents despise him. And the South, looking at him as the chief functionary of a foreign power, has already learned to regard him as weak and double-dealing. His weakness verges on imbecility; his diplomacy is too clumsy to be disguised.

With such a man at the head of the Washington Government, there is no safety but in conscious strength. You cannot trust him. You cannot repose confidence in his professions or his acts; since the professions are guided by no fixed principles, and the acts are but tributes to the expediency of the hour. He gives up holding Sumter, because he cannot keep it. He hesitates about Fort Pickens, because the Confederate troops menace his minions with a bloody resistance. But he enacts the bully about the Tortugas and Key West, insisting that they must be retained at any cost, as a standing testimony to the maritime superiority of the North.

The analogy adduced in support of the proposal sufficiently exemplifies its insulting character. "What Gibraltar is to England," the Republicans insist, "that must the Tortugas and Key West be to the Northern Union—at once proof and guarantee of power."

The National Intelligencer solemnly preaches from this text, and Mr. Douglas in the Senate proclaims its orthodoxy. It does not seem to have occurred to these parties, that divers substantial differences exist between the Confederate States and Spain, which render the comparison altogether inapplicable. And yet there is one advantage in having an opponent like Mr. Lincoln. He is not insensible to discretion. Willing to wound, he is yet afraid to strike. The Southern Confederacy exhibits attributes which he and his party did not calculate upon. He has discovered that the South means what it says, and is abundantly able to accomplish the

task it has undertaken. The discovery is becoming general. The habit of sneering at Southern "helplessness" and "indiscretion" is going out of fashion here and in the North. It is perceived that the South can take care of itself, and that the signs and skill employed in its service are equal to any emergency. Hence the fact is no longer secret that members of the Administration begin to comprehend the feasibility and even the advantage of two independent Confederacies, side by side working out in peace their respective problems of industry, society, and government. How far this altered disposition in the minds of certain Republican leaders proceeds from fear, and how far from rational conviction, it is not necessary here to enquire. Let it suffice us to know that, whilst Northern merchants are awakening to a sense of the manifold commercial advantages of the South, and of the ruin which great Republican madness threatens their great marts of trade and industry, Republican politicians, having access to the long ears of Mr. Lincoln, for the first time realize the dangers of the conflict incident to any attempt to interfere with Southern rights and independence. To this extent the new Confederacy has already made itself felt. The Abolition braggarts quail before its calm but resolute assertion of national dignity.

So, it is understood, Mr. Lincoln quails before the shout of indignation, and the threat of resistance, which the conduct of his Postmaster General, Mr. Blair, has excited in Virginia. Had the citizens of the old Commonwealth submitted patiently to the Abolitionizing of their postal machinery, and the constant presence in their midst of Abolition agents, clad in Government livery, Mr. Lincoln, we may be sure, had been content. But the suggestive aroma of tar comes wafted over the Potomac, and the President relents. He disapproves—his special organs aver—of Blair's offensive appointments, and we may expect to hear that they are revoked. So it is, and so it will be, with the genuine Black Republican animal. The only avenue to its judgment is its sense of fear. Coax, and it waxes more destitute. Let the spurs draw blood, and forthwith it executes the best apology it can for a trait.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—It is stated by those supposed to be well informed, that the subject under consideration to-day by the Cabinet, is one of the highest importance to the country, it being no less than the policy to be pursued towards the Confederate States. A leading Republican Senator remarked that the question under consideration was one of peace or war, and that, inasmuch as the Cabinet were nearly equally divided upon that issue, it was extremely difficult for any one to say, or even predict, what determination they will arrive at.

They have before them the despatches brought by Lieut. Gwynneth from the commander of the Brooklyn, of Pensacola, and also despatches from Capt. Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens. This officer has informed the Government that he is nearly out of provisions, and must have them very soon or he will have to abandon the fort. The commander of the forces of the Confederate States, Gen. Bragg, has notified him that no supplies can be landed until orders to that effect have been given by President Davis.

Gen. Bragg has under his command about 700 troops. They, like all green troops, are anxious for fight, and there certainly will be collision, he says, if additional troops are sent there.

The guns at Fort Pickens are all mounted, and well guarded at all points. The Brooklyn, Sabine, St. Louis and Wyandotte are there.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, introduced a resolution asserting that the true way to preserve the Union is to enforce the laws; that resistance to their enforcement encourages disunion; that it is the duty of the President to use all the means and power he holds to protect the public property and enforce the laws in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, as in other States of the Union. Mr. Trumbull said this resolution expressed his views. He asked that it be printed.

The Democratic Senators wanted an immediate vote, but it was not granted. An Executive session was held, and Senate adjourned sine die.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in secret session, confirmed Carl Shurz, minister to Spain; Cussins M. Clay, minister to Russia; A. B. Dickinson, of New York, minister to Nicaragua; James E. Harvey, of Pennsylvania, minister to Portugal; B. F. Isherwood, of New York, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; George W. Lane, Judge Northern and Southern District of Alabama; Capt. Josiah Gorges of New York, Ordnance Department.

RESIGNATION.

Lieut. H. B. Kelly, of Louisiana, of Infantry service, has resigned.

VARIOUS IMPORTANT MATTERS, IN THE statement that federal troops from Texas had been ordered to land at Fort Pickens is authoritatively stated to be untrue. No such orders were issued.

No nomination was made to supply the vacancy on the bench of the supreme court. Mr. Archbold, late chief Engineer of the federal navy, had been offered a similar position in the Confederate navy, but declined to accept.

The proposition of Great Britain to refer the San Juan dispute to a Convention for arbitration goes over to next session.

AGUSTA, March 28.—The Texas State Convention adopted the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States almost unanimously.

BENEFIT your friends, that they may love you still more dearly; benefit your enemies, that they may become your friends.